

The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,298.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. 1787.

THE SILVER CLUB,

GIVEN by the City of Edinburgh to the Honourable Company of GOLFERS, is to be played for over the Links of Leith, upon Saturday the 21st inst. and it is requested, that the Members will attend at the usual hour.

A FIRM DISSOLVED.

JAMES FORREST, (brother-in-law, and successor to the late Mr Robert Ford, ironmonger in Edinburgh,) and James Brown, having resolved sometime ago to make trial of the ironmongery business between them, as Partners, under the Firm of FORREST AND BROWN; and Mr Forrest, having made that trial, he finds that it does not answer, and therefore the business is not to be continued any longer under said firm; of which all concerned are requested to take notice.

Edinburgh, Aug. 28. 1787.

IRONMONGERY.

JAMES FORREST.

(Brother-in-law, and successor to the late Mr Robert Ford.) At the sign of the Gilded Cock.

Second door above Fortune's Clove, High-street, Edinburgh. BEGS leave to inform his Customers and the Public, That he has on hand a complete assortment of IRONMONGERY GOODS, purchased for ready money at the best markets. Assures his Friends, that he will serve them upon as low terms as any person in the trade, and goods equal in quality.

Such persons as stand indebted to the Firm of Forrest and Brown, will please observe, that these debts are payable only to James Forrest; and where all persons having claims, (prior to the 25th August 1787,) are desired to lodge them, so as they may be paid.

Glasgow, 6th September 1787.

THE Trades-House having met this day, and having taken into their consideration the daring and outrageous conduct of the OPERATIVE WEavers in this City and its vicinity, for some considerable time past, in opposition to all law and civil authority—who, in neighbourhood, and with the most unbounded insolence, in opposition to the exertions of the Magistrates and civil power, CUT out from looms many WEBS of MUSLINS, and BURNT, or otherwise destroyed the same; and did also, in a most daring manner, beat and abuse the LORD PROVOST and MAGISTRATES, when they, in the execution of their office, were endeavouring to disperse the mob, and so put a stop to such outrages; which vicious conduct was the cause of bringing out the military, and of sundry lives being lost—The House came to the following Resolutions:

1st, That the happiness flowing from our free and most excellent constitution, can only be enjoyed by giving full obedience to the laws, and paying due respect and deference to Judges and Magistrates.

2d, That the Members of the Trades-House, as representing the Fourteen Incorporations, hereby testify their utter abhorrence against such ruinous and illegal conduct; and that the Trades of Glasgow are at all times ready to go forth with the Magistrates, and at every hazard, to the utmost of their power, endeavour to maintain the peace of the City, and protect the persons and property of the inhabitants.

3d, That the Trades-House are at all times ready to concur in every measure that may be deemed necessary by the Magistrates to preserve the peace of the City in future, and to pursue every method that may be judged proper for apprehending and bringing to condign punishment the ringleaders and fomenters of the late mobs and riots, as well as those who have been in the practice of threatening, and of sending anonymous and incendiary letters, by which private families have been greatly alarmed, and their peace much disturbed.—And further, they are determined to protect the persons of those sober and industrious operative weavers who have patiently continued at their work, against the attacks and depredations of the misguided and idle part of their brethren.

4th and lastly, The Trades-House flatter themselves that the fatal consequences which already have happened, will sufficiently have convinced those deluded people of their error, and that they will in future live peaceably; for if they have any real grievances, it is by the laws of their country alone that they can obtain redress, which at all times are equally open to the poorest journeyman as to the most opulent manufacturer.—And the House order these Resolutions to be published in the Glasgow and Edinburgh newspapers.

Extracted from the records of the said Trades-House, by JOHN WILSON, Clerk.

A GARDEN BROKE.

Sheriff Clerk's Office, Edinburgh, Sept 10. 1787. THAT in the night betwixt Friday the 7th and Saturday the 8th days of September current, a Garden at Coats, near Edinburgh, was BROKE into, from whence a considerable quantity of Wall Fruits, Turkey Beans, Cabbages, and Cucumbers were stolen and carried off, besides the trees much damaged, and the other garden stuffs greatly trod down and destroyed.

Whoever will, within three months from this date, give such information to William Scott, Procurator Fiscal of this county, as shall lead to a discovery of the person or persons, who committed said theft, shall, upon conviction of the offender or offenders, receive a reward of THREE GUINEAS, and the informer's name, if required, concealed.

Farms in the counties of Stirling & Fife, TO LET.

TO BE LET, for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next, the following Farms in the counties of Stirling and Fife, belonging to Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerke, Baronet:

I. The Farm of EASTER THORN, as presently possessed by Robert Cowie, consisting of 42 acres, 2 rods, and 2 falls; and that part of the farm of HEMPHILL, consisting of 15 acres and 49 falls, formerly possessed by Archibald Picken, and now by the said Robert Cowie, amounting together to 57 acres, 2 rods, and 31 falls, or thereby, lying in the parish of Falkirk, and county of Stirling.

II. The New Mill and Mill Lands of PARKHILL, with the lands of Parkhill, called Red Slack Bells, as the same are presently possessed by Andrew Pitkelthy, lying in the parish of Abdy, and county of Fife. The tenant, if he inclines, will get 20 or 30 acres more land contiguous to the mill, upon the expiring of William Jervis's lease.

III. The two Farms of LUMPHINKENS, lying in the parish of Bulingray, and county of Fife. These two farms are presently possessed by James Hogg and Thomas Beaton. They consist of about 705 Scots acres, and will either be let together or separately.

Proposals in writing for leases of the above farms, to be given in to Charles Innes clerk to the signet.

DUNDEE ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY sits down on the 1st October, and is to be in the beginning of July following. The institution is designed to instruct Young Gentlemen in Mathematical learning, and several other branches of useful and ornamental knowledge. It is in particular calculated to prepare the merchant and seaman for the business of their respective professions.

The whole course of study proposed will be conducted in the following order:

CLASS I. ARITHMETIC, in all its parts, and Book-keeping.

II. FIRST CLASS OF MATHEMATICS, comprehending the Elements of Euclid, Plane Trigonometry, and Practical Geometry, containing the elements of Mensuration, Surveying, and Gauging.

III. SECOND CLASS OF MATHEMATICS, comprehending the Elements of Spherical Trigonometry, Spherics, Algebra, Conic Sections and Fluxions.

IV. GEOGRAPHY.

V. NAVIGATION. Besides explaining the general principles of Geography and Navigation, these subjects will be further illustrated by a number of Lectures on the Progress of Navigation, Natural History of the Earth, Manners, Customs, Government, and History of different Nations.

VI. FORTIFICATION.

VII. CHEMISTRY.

VIII. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, comprehending the Elements of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Electricity, Magnetism, and Astronomy.

IX. DRAWING AND PERSPECTIVE.

X. FRENCH.

The Academy is provided with instruments for explaining the practical parts of Geometry, Geography, and Navigation, and with an apparatus for illustrating the principles of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Three years are judged necessary to pass through all the above classes; and, during that time, the students will be employed in the following manner:—The first year, they will attend Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and the first Class of Mathematics;—the second year, the second Class of Mathematics, Geography and Navigation;—and the third year, Fortification, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy.—French and Drawing may be attended any of the years most convenient for the students.

The fees paid at entry every session are, Two Guineas to Mr Wrie the Rector; Half-a-guinea to Mr Ivory the Assistant Master; One Guinea for French, and One Guinea for Drawing and Perspective, to Mr Tourner.—Book-keeping and Navigation will be taught to such as learn nothing else, at One Guinea each.

Any one of the above-mentioned Classes may be attended independently of the rest. The above-mentioned fees, however, for French and Drawing, extend only to such as attend the Mathematical Classes at the same time. The fees paid for them, by such as learn nothing else, being, for French One Guinea and a Half per session; and for Drawing and Perspective, Half-a-guinea per quarter.

As the Students in every Class proceed together, it is absolutely necessary that they enter immediately at the beginning of the sessions.

The following extraordinary paper is translated from L'ORRECHTE NEDERLANDSCHE COURANT, No. 101, under the article *Nieuws*.

WE are told here strange news, and, amongst the rest, that there has been a secret conference between our well-beloved father of the country—the reigning Duke of Brunswick, and an English gentleman, named Mr Grenville.

“God knows how and by whom they came to be charged with this particular commission.—We will not examine, whether the report is true or false, relative to this conference; but if it was held, we cannot withhold from expressing our surprise, on what account they have made such a grand ministry, and that a Prussian general and an Englishman have entered on the territory of the United Provinces, to confer with our Minister of State and his spouse, at our expense, (toomtrekkend), at a time when all is in confusion and distrust, and when the country cannot but expect hostilities on the part of Prussia.

“But what more augments our astonishment, when we reflect on present circumstances, is, that the Prince dare admit to his secret conferences an Englishman, at the moment when he is publicly accused in Holland of having held a secret correspondence with England in the last unjust war. Such a conduct is surely not the way to silence his accusers; and the Prince has exposed himself thereby inevitably to the warmest censures of the Patriots with which this country swarms, and who will not spare him.”

“In effect, if the Prince has been capable of admitting into his conferences the subject of a perfidious nation, who is jealous and angry at the prosperity of Holland; a nation who has cost us within these two hundred years nineteen hundred millions; by whom we were in the last war treated in a scandalous manner; and who has behaved towards us like thieves and rogues, when exercising their infamous trade; treatment which, to the present hour, causes millions to groan, from whose labour and blood the Prince and his house derive their actual support: In a word, a nation who, after having so brutally maltreated the *Pais Bas*, shews still every moment, and on all occasions, and in a manner as clear as the day, the fierce character of Cain, butcher of his brother. The traitorous heart of Judas, (this was he who betrayed his master for money, and the English betray us for money, and by money); in short, the jealousy and envy of Laban. If the Prince has been capable to admit one of such a nation only into his presence, we will not say to his confidence, the reasons of the inactivity of the Admiral General during all the last war, and principally the infamous history of Brest, which will never be forgotten, are easily discovered. There are no more doubts for any; but in this case the horseheads (such are those of whom we speak, and not we, and God grant that we never forget this point) will find, “That before we will submit to the yoke of the Germans or the English, we will put the desperate resolution against William I. in execution; that is to say, assisted by our wives and children, we will fight whilst we have the least hope of escaping; and

if all is lost, we will burn our towns, break up our dykes, and after having destroyed all, and rendered the country uninhabitable, we will go in search of another country.” &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAY MARKET.

A new tragedy, entitled *VIMONDA*, said to be written by a Mr Macdonald, was on Wednesday night presented to the public at this theatre; the title of which is nearly as follows:

CHARACTERS.

Dundore, Mr BENSLEY;
Bernard, Mr AICKIN;
Rothsay, Mr KEMBLE;
Seyton, Mr JOHNSON;
Melville, Mr BANNISTER, Jun.
Vimonda, Mrs KEMBLE;
Alfreda, Miss WOOLERY.

Vimonda, the daughter of Earl Rothsay, in the utmost grief for the untimely death of her father, and, in pious respect to his memory, has erected a monument in honour of his virtues, upon which is deposited his sword, the favourite of his hand, and the instrument of many a warlike achievement. Vimonda is strongly attached to Melville, who had signalized his valour in rescuing her from the hands of some lawless ruffians, just at the moment when they were preparing to bear her off. The merits of Vimonda equally endear the heart of Melville; but while they meditate the completion of their happiness by marriage, the cattle in which Vimonda resides is disturbed every night by a preternatural appearance, which is supposed to be the shade of Earl Rothsay. It appears that Dundore, the nephew of Rothsay, aspired at the possession of the lands, and daughter of the Earl, and had, in secret confederacy with Bernard, a dependant of the family, way laid and assassinated him.—Dundore, however finds, that all his guilty labours were rendered ineffectual by the successful prowess of Melville, who had defeated his hopes of gaining the heart of Vimonda, by securing its affections for himself. Dundore therefore finding his old associate in iniquity, Bernard informs him of his intention to impute upon the tender credulity of Vimonda, by accusing Melville of having murdered her father, desiring him, however, to prepare a deadly draught to assist his purpose, if other measures should be frustrated. In consequence of this intention, Dundore deludes the unsuspecting innocence of Vimonda into an apprehension that Melville is the murderer of her father, instigating her to accuse him to his face, and plunging himself, in case he denies his guilt, to appear as her champion, and prove, by the decision of Heaven,

that he is innocent. Vimonda charges Melville with the murder, solemnly conjuring him to answer unequivocally. Melville, struck with horror at such a supposition, vents his surprise and agony in general exclamation, which Vimonda considers as a mode of shrinking from the question, and leaves him under a persuasion of his guilt. It is discovered, however, that the Earl of Rothsay had survived the wounds of the assassins, and by a secret passage to the castle, had really appeared in person round its precincts, when he was supposed only to have been an apparition. During one of his nocturnal walks he meets Alfreda, the female confidant of Vimonda, to whom he reveals himself, and learns from her that she had accompanied Melville in the disguise of a page, though now unknown to him, she appeared as the friend of Vimonda. While Dundore, in the presence of Vimonda, is reproaching Melville with his horrid offence, and daring him to a hostile decision, Rothsay, unable any longer to suppress his feelings and remain in concealment, rushes forward, and reveals himself to the amazement of Vimonda, and the confusion of Dundore, who, however, smothering his anxiety, and expressing his happiness at finding Rothsay still alive. Though Rothsay had fortunately survived, it was obviously the design of the assassin, that he should die, and the rencounter between Dundore and Melville, is therefore still to take place, that, by the interposition of Providence, innocence may be protected, and guilt punished. The night before the intended combat, while Melville, at the place where the monument is erected, is lamenting the cruel suspicions of Vimonda, he is interrupted by the arrival of Dundore, who tells him, that though he was disposed to meet him in arms the next morning, to ascertain the real perpetrator of the horrid deed, Vimonda deeming Melville guilty, judged him unfit to meet a rightful knight in honourable contest, and had therefore sent him a mortal potion, that he might end his miserable life, and escape from further disgrace. Melville feels the utmost agony in hearing this message from the object of his tenderest affections, and determines to avail himself of her cruel present; but, before he drinks it, he determines to avenge himself on his false accuser, Dundore. Dundore expostulates with him on his attacking an unarmed man, but Melville gives him his own sword, and seizes that of Rothsay, which was deposited upon the monument. A contest then ensues, and Dundore, defeated, dies in all the agonies of a perturbed conscience. Vimonda being assured by Alfreda, who had accompanied Melville when he found the sword of Rothsay, his possession of which had given some colour to the charge of Dundore, of Melville's innocence, feels the utmost agony in the consciousness of having so far persecuted a meritorious lover; and at last her grief rises to so violent an excess, that it produces madness, which terminates in her death. Melville, more tortured by the sorrowful condition of Vimonda, than by any apprehensions of the effects of the poi-

son he had taken, attends her in her dying moment, expecting his own dissolution, but has the mortification to find that Bernard, shocked at his former depravity, and determined to assist the villainous purposes of Dundore no longer, had formed the draught of the most innocent ingredients. At this period of misery, Rothsay, in the midst of his afflictions, resolves to spend the remainder of his days in a cloister, and rewarding the amiable fidelity of Alfreda, by assigning to her all his possessions, the piece concludes.

Considering this Tragedy as the production of a young muse, it is entitled to much commendation. The fable, although devoid of intricacy, and not depending on artful plotting, is interesting, and conducted with considerable judgment. The language is polished, mostly far above mediocrity, and seldom descending beneath it. The audience received the whole with approbation, and we have reason to think that this Tragedy might be successful on the stage, if it were performed by actors and actresses who deserve the name of Tragedians. But justice obliges us to say that, with a few exceptions of particular passages, we never saw a worse performance. Upon the whole, it was with some difficulty that one line in ten was heard to advantage. This we do not offer as an objection to the author. On the contrary, we believe the Tragedy possesses much merit; but if the performers can give no effect to his lines, how are the public to be pleased?

The Morning Chronicle gives the following account of the above Tragedy:—

This Tragedy is the production of a young gentleman of North Britain, and if we may judge from the very favourable manner in which it was received by a crowded and brilliant audience, will encourage him by its success to court the Dramatic Muse a second time.

The story is purely the work of the imagination, but unites great interest with perfect simplicity of fable. The author seems to have had the ancient drama in view when he constructed his plot, and to have aimed at keeping it unembarrassed, and free from unnecessary complication of incident. The business of the play rises naturally and gradually to its climax, and ends in a manner extremely affecting. The characters have no strong feature of originality, but are well preserved and discriminated. Vimonda is drawn with dexterity, and the womanish weakness of her mind delicately described. Dundore is a designing villain, likely to take advantage of such a character, and pursues his purpose with remorseless steadiness, till the author, with true poetical justice, by the hand of Melville, who is well contrasted with Dundore, and presents great virtue and generosity. The diction of this tragedy is neat, poetical, and nervous. Several of the images are described with great felicity of expression, and the language in general speaks the pen of a master. Here and there it favours a little too much of studied aliteration, but that is a fault young writers are apt to fall into, and which maturer judgment will necessarily correct.

The characters of Vimonda were very respectfully represented. Mrs Kemble distinguished herself greatly in the part of the heroine, and gave many of the nicest points with great neatness and effect, particularly that respecting malice; but she dealt rather too much in plaintive tones. In many of them she brought Mrs Siddons forcibly to our recollection; and if she could have borrowed a little of her sister-in-law's energy and vigour, the scenes of Vimonda that demanded magnanimity in expression would have stood more forward on the dramatic canvas. Above all things we advise Mrs Kemble to keep the full tone of her voice till the end of the line more generally than she is in the habit of doing. It is almost inconceivable what an ill effect linking the voice in the middle of a line, and letting it die away towards the end of it, produces. Mr Kemble's Rothsay, and Aickin's Bernard, were well given; but above all, Mr Bannister, jun. deserves praise for his able and masterly display of talents for tragedy, in the character of Melville. Miss Woolery's Alfreda was interesting, and in some passages peculiarly good. In the action of striking her breast, when she declares Melville has a witness of his innocence, she was not quite happy.

The Tragedy was prefaced by a Prologue written by the Author, in which, in good lines, he avowed that his piece was the offspring of imagination, and neither founded in history, legend, or romance. It was well delivered by Mr Bensley. The Epilogue was the production of Mr Mackenzie, the author of the *Man of Feeling*, and very pleasantly laughed at the principal incident of the piece, by saying, that the Ladies were not to be terrified by Ghosts now a days, but they chose to deal with spirits composed of flesh and blood. Mrs Kemble spoke it with great success.

The dresses were new and rich. That of Mrs Kemble about the head, however, was not the most graceful or becoming of any we have seen. She should wash her plumage, and throw away her hood-winkers. The form in which her veil protruded over her face, reminded us of the player in Hamlet's description of the mob-led Queen:

—A clout upon that head,
Where late the diadem stood;
—About her lank and all-extended loins,
A blanket in the alarm of fear caught up.
This unbecomeliness should be done away.
The tragedy was repeated on Thursday, and Friday, for the author.

LLOYD'S LIST.—Sept. 7.
INSURE. Aug. 28. The Duke of Ren Company have unloaded the French ship on the Swine Bottoms, but the vessel is full of water. The Britannia, Galveston, of Greenock, from Hamburg for Petersburg, got ashore at Falster the 23d instant, and is feared will be lost; crew saved. The Amity, Black, of Greenock, from Cobrain for Dantzick, carried away his foremast, and lost most of his sails near the same place, and is returned to Copenhagen to repair.
The Elizabeth, Peacock, from Memel to Alton, was lost the 24th ult. near the Naze of Norway; the crew saved.
Captain Reeves, of the Lady Penryn, arrived at Liverpool from St Vincent, spoke the Tom, Warwick, about the 10th ult. bound to Lancaster.
The Thomas, Bennett, from London to Newry, is on shore at the entrance of Newry harbour; the cargo will be saved, but it is feared the ship will be lost.
MAILS.
Arrived—Ireland, 1.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.
Due—None.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, Sept. 7.
Constantinople, June 20. The first division of the naval troops is at anchor under the cannon of Oczakow; the garrison of which place has been reinforced, and the fortifications repaired. The two other divisions have joined, and consist of 13 ships of the line, seven frigates, several corvettes, gun-boats, &c. in all 33 ships of war; they are now at anchor at the entrance of the Bosphorus, and are to sail by the Black Sea. Bekir-Bey, raised to the dignity of a Pacha, is to have the command.
Messina, July 21. All the volcanos in Sicily are now in eruption. Strombolo and Lipari vomit vast torrents of lava. Mount Etna has opened another crater near to that of 1780; the lava at first seemed to direct its course towards Catania and Palermo, and at this moment it threatens the city of Randazza with destruction. The column of fire which issues from the crater is so considerable, that we distinctly see it from this place, which is more than 30 leagues distant.
Milan, Aug. 1. Tyrol is perhaps of all Europe the most subject to inundations, which not only hurts its commerce, but likewise proves the destruction of numbers by the impetuosity and frequency of them. The emperor, on his last journey to Milan, had a narrow escape; and, on the 8th of last month, the courier from Venice to Germany, being overtaken in the night by a sudden inundation, was preserved by a kind of miracle. He fell with his horse into a ditch, where the water was near 24 feet deep; the horse disengaging himself from his rider, saved himself by swimming, and returned to the inn. As for the courier, he, by good luck, seized on the branch of a tree, which he climbed up, but when arrived at a certain height, he felt his hands seized by two serpents; he had nevertheless strength and presence of mind sufficient to throw them off. The courier remained a long time in this dreadful situation, when, happily for him, the people of the inn seeing his horse return, and supposing some accident had happened, hastened to his succour, and arrived time enough to save him from the imminent danger with which he was surrounded.

Utrecht, Sept. 2. The patriotic camp last Thursday, quitted the neighbourhood of Delf. At noon the company of Burgesses entered the village of Rysswick, and, having reformed good order there, pursued their route to the district of Westland, and thence to the district of Holland, where the Stadtholder is lord, have more than once seemed disposed to sedition; and the object of the Burgesses is to disarm them; and after having accomplished that point, the patriotic company will not be inactive: they will indefatigably apply themselves to the means of effecting a perfect unanimity in the States of Holland.

Utrecht, Sept. 3. The report still prevails, particularly at the Hague, that the system of the French Court is changed, and that it does not suit his Christian Majesty to enter upon a war in the present situation of things in his kingdom. But this report is only true in one point, for it is certainly the design at Versailles to appease the King of Prussia by any fair means, rather than to set all Europe on fire by a rash and precipitate conduct. One consequence will result from this, which is, that if satisfaction is once given to the King of Prussia, he can have no pretext for taking arms against the Republic; and if he offers any hostilities, he will give the French Minister a fair opportunity to interpose. But the chief difficulty is, how to give this satisfaction to the King of Prussia. Can the States of Holland undo what they have done, condemn what they have approved, and request the Princes to come to the Hague? If they did, the patriotic corps, and all the associations of the Republic, would disavow them.

Hague, Sept. 4. According to letters from Utrecht, a numerous detachment from the camp at Zeist, both cavalry and infantry, last Tuesday advanced as far as Bilt, having with them several heavy artillery pieces. A body of Hussars, Fusiliers and Chasseurs of Salin was dispatched to meet them; but they kept at so great a distance, that the fire of their adversaries had no effect. The detachment from Zeist raised two facine batteries on each side the road, between the church of Bilt and the mill. These batteries served to cover the workmen employed in raising another behind them, which the same night was thrown up to the height of a man's head. Wednesday, a party marched from Utrecht to annoy, if possible, the soldiers posted at Bilt, being provided with some pieces of cannon. Towards evening, a discharge commenced on both sides, whereby we are informed, some buildings were damaged at Biltstrant. In the mean time, some of the people from Utrecht entered that town; and they report, that the batteries raised at Bilt are greatly damaged.

Other letters say, that in the attack of Wednesday last, this detachment from Zeist did not fire a gun; but that the auxiliaries discharged, and killed many of their own people in the front ranks; so that being thrown into great disorder, numbers were driven to the necessity of plunging into the water in order to escape the shot discharged by their comrades.

According to letters from Cleves, nearly all the Prussian troops are arrived in that duchy, where all is in motion.

Utrecht, Sept. 3. The camp of Burgesses still continues in the district of Westland. They have disarmed the country people attached to the Orange party, and made prisoner of the famous bailiff named Douglas, whose former conduct was by no means favourable to the cause of the patriots.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
A correspondent from Paris writes thus: "I have to congratulate your countrymen on the event of the 30th of last month; the East-India Convention was then signed here, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Versailles and Great Britain."

"The contract is of the most satisfactory nature, expressly stipulating the conduct of both nations by it, and by which they are mutually pledged, that no farther armament shall be made in either country. That they shall accede to a mediation in the Dutch disputes conjointly."

"This is the first step of the new French Ministry, and is the only circumstance that could have averted immediate hostilities."
"These are said to be the principles of the Convention, as well as the adjustment of all the East-India disputes. Every patriotic Frenchman rejoices in the idea, as nothing could be more acceptable to the people in this country than a continuation of peace—they begin to feel the sweets of commerce, and cherish them as the seeds of liberty; and if we may judge from the conduct of the Grand Monarque, nothing can be dearer to his heart, than a good understanding with Great Britain."

"His conduct in the Dutch business has been represented by your newspapers as equivocal; but the event has proved, that he was actuated only by prudence; like your own. Representations were made, and probably with justice and truth, that his Minister at the Hague, the Marquis de Verac, had gone great lengths, both directly and indirectly, in giving countenance to the Patriots in Holland: No sooner was the King convinced of his imprudence, than he recalled him, and sent Count de St Priest in his stead, whose moderation and pacific dispositions are more calculated to reconcile than embroil."

"The appointment of the Archbishop of Thoulouze, to be his first Minister, will have also a corresponding effect; and the ratification of the present Convention is in conformity with his other assurances and doctrines of peace. These circumstances being now known in Holland, it is probable, that hostilities will immediately cease, should they have commenced; or that the insurgents must consequently be left to shift for themselves."

At a late hour, Wednesday evening, we received the following intelligence from Paris, which our readers may depend on to be authentic, as coming from the highest authority. *Eng. Chron.*

"This city not only bears a scene of cabal and distrust, from the arbitrary measure the King has been advised to take in banishing his Parliament from Paris, but the greatest confusion at this moment exists in the interior government, and suspicion seems to dwell, more or less, in every man's bosom. Those who are supposed to be most in the secret, appear the most uneasy at what may follow."

"The Ministry has undergone an almost total reformation. The Minister of the Interior is appointed Prime Minister of France, and the officers of Government under him are strictly enjoined to transact their business, and consider him as such. In consequence of this, M. de Castries, Minister of Marine, has resigned his situation; and it was expected that M. de Segur, the Minister of the War department, would do the same. M. de Villedeuil has also resigned his place of Comptroller General, and is replaced by M. de Lambert. M. de la Borde is appointed Superintendent of the Royal Treasury."

Our information concludes with the following words:—"The present moment is big with great events; the most thinking look forward to a new system of affairs, but they have to fear that Government will rather involve the nation in a war than allow the minds of the people to brood over the discontent which universally prevails. In the meantime, the King appears to labour under much inquietude."

In the Assembly of the Parliament at Troyes, the 27th of August, several resolutions were passed, expressed in terms the most strong that this country has ever known. They resolve, that the monarchy of France must become an absolute despotism; if the Ministers in abuse of the authority and confidence of the King shall presume to issue Letters de Cachet for exiling, or imprisoning the persons of the true national council, or even of private persons; if they can, under the pretext of a bed of justice, dispose of the property of individuals; if they can suspend or impede the courts of justice; that the States General ought on the present occasion to be assembled: That the Parliament of Paris will, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, firmly maintain their rights, in which are also included those of all their fellow citizens.

These resolutions were ordered to be printed and distributed to the different Bailiwicks within the jurisdiction of Paris in 24 hours, and the Attorney-General was to attend the Parliament on the 29th, to render accounts of the execution of these orders.

The resolutions of the Parliament of Grenoble, are said to be still stronger than those of Paris. The exile of the French Parliament will in all probability end in the disgrace of the Archbishop of Thoulouze, who is a man too honest for the office of Prime Minister. It is only by this, or some similar sacrifice, that the Monarch can escape; for the Parliaments have great influence. All the justice of the country is suspended by the shock, and public opinion, which in France, with all their attachment to monarchy, is a thing which no King can successfully resist, is against the strong measure now taken.

The situation of the Grand Monarque is particularly unpleasant at this moment. Driven by the violent counsels of his ministers to adopt measures which the peace and safety of the kingdom render it

indispensably necessary to give up, he is referred to the necessity of submitting to the spirit of his Parliament, and the clamours of his people. For the fact is, that he either has already recalled, or is about to recall the Parliament back again, to refuse their functions in Paris. The inhabitants of the latter city, whom we are accustomed to look upon as slaves, have on this occasion, manifested a degree of boldness and spirit which would do honour to ancient Romans or modern Englishmen. The essay which has been made on their temper may, and we trust will, be productive of the happiest consequences. This seems an era designed by Heaven for the annihilation of tyranny, and the vindication of human rights; all over the globe. In no country of Europe has despotism ruled more generally than in France; but that the exemplary conduct of the Parliament of Paris will check its progress, there is great reason to hope. That flame of liberty, which, originating in England, pervaded America, has again crossed the Atlantic, probably to consume those very tyrants who, from the most sinister views, fed it at its commencement.

A quarrel of a very serious nature is likely to take place between Spain and Portugal, owing to the former Court's having ordered some millions of dollars to be seized, in passing through Spain, which were the property of Portuguese merchants. A more particular account of this business is expected by the next mail. In the mean time, it is said to be the intention of her Faithful Majesty, if an order is not issued for the restitution of the dollars, to make reprisals to the amount of the sums seized.

Wednesday the Archbishop of Canterbury had a private audience of his Majesty, when his Grace made the report of the See of Carlisle being vacant by the death of the late Doctor Law, in consequence of which the King's *Compte de Elise* will now issue for choosing a new Bishop.

Her Majesty has received a present from his Majesty the King of Prussia, of an Italian greyhound, one of the most beautiful animals of this species ever seen; the ears are of such delicacy, as to be nearly transparent.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the India House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of sending out an officer in his Majesty's service, to act as Governor and Commander in Chief at Bombay, in order to place that Presidency on an equal footing with those of Fort William and St George—and after a deliberation of several hours, Resolved by the ballot, to appoint Major General William Meadows, Governor and Commander in Chief of Bombay, and its dependencies, in the room of Rawlin Hart Boddam, Esq; whose commission on the General's arrival is to cease.—The new Governor's salary is fixed at one hundred thousand Bombay Rupees, or 1,125,000, which makes an increase of 120000 in lieu of all allowances whatever—the Rupee is valued at 2 s. 3 d.—this allowance is not to be drawn into a precedent, it having been granted to the General in consequence of his former services in India.

In a former paper, we presented our readers with a list of the ships taken up by the Court of Directors, for the service of the Company the ensuing season. Wednesday, the Court fixed the time of their being at Constantinople, and the order in which they are to be dispatched from Europe. The following is a complete state of the whole, which our readers may rely upon as authentic, viz.

Oct. 11. The Dutton, James Hunt, for Bombay and China.
Oct. 11. New ship, Stormont, Thomas Allen, Coast and China.
Nov. 9. Deptford, John Gerrard, Bombay and China.
Nov. 9. Bellmont, William Dick Gamage, Bombay and China.
Nov. 9. Duke of Grafton, John Barclay, St Helena, Bengal, and China.
Nov. 25. Earl Cornwallis, Thomas Hodgson, Madeira, Coast, and China.
Nov. 25. Pacific, John Corner, Madeira, Coast and China.
Nov. 25. Essex, John Strover, St Helena and China.
Dec. 9. Barwell, Thomas Welland, Madeira, Coast and China.
Dec. 9. Ceres, Thomas Price, Coast and China.
Dec. 9. Contractor, William Macintosh, Coast and China.
Dec. 24. Phoenix, James Rattray, Madeira and Bengal.
Dec. 24. Kent, Richard Hardings, Bengal.
Jan. 8. Maanhip, Charles Gregorie, Coast and Bay.
Jan. 23. Lord Macartney, James Hay, Coast and Bay.
Jan. 23. William Pitt, Charles Mitchell, Coast and Bay.
Jan. 23. Major, William Agnew, Coast and Bay.
Jan. 23. Rochford, Charles Stuart, Madeira, Bengal, and Bengal.
Feb. 6. Northumberland, James Rees, Coast and Bay.
Feb. 6. Dublin, William Smith, Bengal.
Feb. 6. Royal Henry, Ralph Dundas, Madeira and Bombay.
Feb. 21. Winterton, Raymond Snow, Bombay.
Feb. 21. General Coote, James Baldwin, China.
Feb. 21. Duke of Montrose, Joseph Dorin, China.
Mar. 7. Morfe, Joseph Elliott, China.
Mar. 7. Rymond, Henry Smedley, China.
Mar. 7. Afat, John Davy Boulkes, China.
Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, Company's ship.

Each ship is to stay at Gravesend twenty days, after which she is to go to the Downs, where she is permitted to stay ten days more, and no longer.

The Directors agreed to alter the destinations of the New Stormont and Essex; the former having originally been ordered to St Helena, Coast, and China, and the latter to China directly. The Stormont is now to proceed to Coast and China, and the Essex to St Helena and China, as appears by the above list.

Wednesday a private Board was held at the Treasury, Whitehall, which met for the purpose of examining the answer to the circular letter, written some time since to the Chief Magistrates at different parts of the kingdom, where meetings of the Merchants have been held to consider of some alterations in the Customhouse department, in particular relative to fees, and the attendance of different officers and clerks; the former of which are proposed to be wholly abolished. We already learn that from very many places the answers given to Mr Rose has been, that they prefer the present mode, believing it to be more conducive to the welfare and security of commerce, than any new plan hitherto proposed whatever.

Those who have telescopes will have an opportu-

nity, if the evening proves clear, of seeing the moon pass over the star *Theta* in *Opuscula* on the 18th of September, at six minutes past eight o'clock in the evening.

An odd circumstance happened at Shepton-Mallet, about a fortnight since. Mr F—, the curate of that place, published the banns of marriage of himself for three Sundays; the third time, and after the second lesson, he asked (aloud) if the rector was present, or whether he had appointed a deputy to marry him? On being answered in the negative, he said he should perform the ceremony himself, which he did in presence of the congregation, and said the rector must answer it to the bishop.

The prize of Virtue was adjudged by the French Academy, on the 25th August, to a maid servant of the name of La Blonde, who supported, by her work, and the little income she has, her master and mistress for upwards of thirty years; and now after their death she takes care of their children, going out to nurse for the purpose of procuring them the necessary assistance. By recalling to the audience's mind so unparalleled an instance of fidelity and charity, which they had already heard of in the public papers, a degree of enthusiasm spread its influence over every individual; and an eminent magistrate proposing to make a collection upon the spot for the children, who were present, it was immediately agreed to. Thirty-three louis d'or were collected, which, added to the prize, fifty louis, made up the sum of eighty-three pounds Sterling. A private gentleman offered to take the money, and to pay an interest of ten per cent. with the capital always remaining. Such a transaction would do honour to England, and an annual prize of Virtue might induce many of our people in the lowest station to strive by virtuous and generous actions to obtain it.

The St Soachim, Allard, from Ostend, is arrived in the River. Several respectable Dutch families are come over in this vessel. The means they use is to get, by stealth, into Austrian Flanders, from whence they take shipping for this country; but this practice is nearly at an end, as the Dutch Government, in the several provinces, alarmed at such proceedings, are particular in respect to giving passes, and without which, from the first of the present month, no person whatever can leave the United Provinces. All the States, and the Magistrates of the different cities and towns have now generally views and intentions.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Aug. 31.
"The Prince of Orange had quitted Amsterdam fifteen days ago, greatly dissatisfied because the pretended States assembled there, would not permit him to attack Utrecht. That permission having been granted him at last, his Highness returned to the camp, and dispositions were immediately made to form the siege. The 29th in the evening, two large detachments of the Stadtholderian army, went to erect a battery at Bilt, about a league distant from the town. The Rhyngrave made a sally immediately, with about 800 men. The engagement was but trifling, because the enemy partly fell back, and partly entrenched themselves, without having been able, however, to erect the battery. For the present security, the inundation has been begun, so that the Stadtholderian approach now but on one side only."

"The troops of Prussia are assembling in great numbers near Cleves; hitherto they have not entered the territory of the Republic, but we begin to fear they will receive orders to do it, as the King of Prussia appears determined to require satisfaction; but the thing may be difficult, if the French troops also enter Gueldres, as it is thought they will: This is what has hitherto made it doubtful, whether the Prussian Generals will be willing to risk a step of so ticklish a nature."

"The people of Friseland at last begin to bicker themselves: a coalition of all the Patriots of the seven Provinces, will, before long, be the fruits of it, and the Princes' party will have but very few resources left."

"The inhabitants of the Generality refuse to suffer themselves to be disarmed."

"The Prussian Minister, we are assured, has received letters of recall. The English Minister is continually in conference, &c."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 30.
"M. De Bienne, Archbishop of Thoulouze, who was at the head of the Finances, Minister of State, &c. was declared *Primer Minister*, by his Majesty, at Versailles, on Monday last. Owing to the difference of our constitution, we have no idea of the supreme authority a Prime Minister enjoys in France. He is the first in power after the Monarch, and by consulting the late annals of the French Court, our English reader may find how two or three Cardinals made use of that important charge. Some persons, who pretended to be in the secret, maintain, that there was a very strong party in the Cabinet for Mr Neckar, and that it was but the turn of a straw that over-balanced the scale in favour of the Archbishop. But when we reflect on the difference of religion, we can hardly think it possible; for while a civil state is still refused to Protestants, or, what in reality amounts to the same thing, while the French Government neglects to enact laws that may confirm the validity of their marriages, their titles of inheritance, &c. we can hardly think that a Protestant, steady to the principles of his religion, as Mr Neckar is, will be ever appointed Prime Minister. It is true, that the nation would open for that skilful and adroit financier their purses without compulsion, and contribute to the urgent necessities of the State, with readiness and real satisfaction. But however warm may be the wishes of the people, and of his zealous partisans, religion will be always an insurmountable obstacle. The clergy are extremely powerful in this kingdom, and many plausible arguments have lately been published about the necessity of having but one religion throughout the kingdom."

"It is whispered that M. de Foulon, formerly Intendant of the army, has been appointed Secretary at War, instead of Marshal de Segur; and that

SOUND SHIPPING.

PAKED THE SOUND,
 Aug. 26. Peace and Plenty, of and for Irvine, Macmillan, from Mennel, with baulks.
 27. Adventurer, of and for Leith, Whitehead, from St Peterburgh, with tallow, &c.
 John and Katharine, of Leith, Dingwall, from St Peterburgh, for Dantzick, in ballast.
 Mary, of Leith, Sharp, from St Peterburgh, for Dantzick, in ballast.
 Rachel, of Kincardine, Heggins, from Perth, for Koningberg, in ballast.
 Commerce of Luntiland, Hutton, from Perth, for Dantzick, with coals.
 Happy Return, of Kincardine, Anderson, from London, for Rostock, in ballast.

Arrived and remains.
 26. John and Thomas, of Kincardine, Davidson, from St Peterburgh, for London, with tallow, hemp, and flax.
 27. Janet, of and for Aberdeen, Byres, from Dantzick, with sundries.
 Dispatch, of and for Peterhead, Hutchinson, from Dantzick, with sundries.
 Jesse, of Borrowstounness, Berry, from Dantzick, for Elsinore, with coals.

Effluence, Aug. 23. 1787.—Wind N. E.
WOOD AND HOLLOWER.
 P. S. The Britannia of Greenock, Gallicath master, on his passage to St Peterburgh, got ashore at Falster, on the 23d inst. The crew are saved: And the Amity, Black, of Greenock, for Dantzick, had the misfortune, off Falster, on the 24th current, to carry away her foremast, and lost most part of her sails, which obliged her to return for Copenhagen to refit her damages. The Britannia is entirely lost. The Glory, of Whitehaven, Capt Richmond, was likewise ashore on Falsterburn, but got off without damage.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,
 Sept. 8. Mary, Duncan, from Hamburg, with wood & iron.
 10. Peggy, McCulloch, from Limehills, with coals and soap.
 Mary, Kirk, from Torry, with coals and goods.
 Nathaniel and Mary, Johnston, from Gottenburgh, with deals and iron.
 Leith Packet, Davidson, from Aberdeen, with goods.
 Christian, Hishop, from ditto, with ditto.
 Peggy, Milne, from M'Duff, with goods.
 Three sloops with coals.

SAILED,
 Elizabeth, Muir, for Arrisburgh, with goods.
 Friendship, Donaldson, for Hull, with ditto.
 Lerwick, Sinclair, for Lerwick, with ditto.
 Providence, Rofs, for Glasgow, with ditto.
 Katharine and Isabella, for London, with whiskey.
 Jean, Napier, for North Berwick, in ballast.
 Mally, Louie, for Bourdeaux, with goods.

SAILED FROM GREENOCK,
 Aug. 31. Shaw Stewart, Filmer, for Dundalk, with goods.
 Peggy, Lamont, for Belfast, with ditto.
 Nelly and Jean, Blew, for ditto, with ditto.
 Jean, Munro, for ditto, with ditto.

Sept. 1. Jenny, Thomson, for the Highlands, in ballast.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Sept. 7.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	24 s. 0 d.	23 s. 0 d.	— s. 0 d.
Barley,	19 6	18 0	17 0
Oats,	16 6	16 0	15 0
Pease,	19 0	— 0	— 0
New Oats,	14 9 to 12 3		

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE.

Sept. 7.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.	Beans,	s.	d.
Wheat,	38 to 47	0	Tick,	26 to 28	6
Barley,	22 to 24	0	Tares,	23 to 24	0
Rye,	25 to 26	6			
Oats,	14 to 20	6	Flour per Sack.		
Pale Malt,	34 to 34	0	First,	36 to 37	0
Amber ditto,	33 to 34	0	Second,	33 to 34	0
Pease,	30 to 34	0	Third,	22 to 28	0
Hog Pease,	25 to 29	0			

FOR LONDON,
The Lovely Mary,
 ALEXANDER GORDON Master,
 (for WILLIAM BRATTON.)
 Lying in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and sails the 13th September 1787.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, at change hours, mornings and evenings on board the ship, or at his house in Leith.

The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Betsey of Dunbar,
 WILLIAM MILLER Master,
 A New Smack built on purpose for the Trade, is now lying at the New Quay, taking in goods for London, and will sail the 13th September 1787, to be depended on.

This vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers, who will meet with the best usage.

For freight and passage, apply to the captain, at his house, Precious Close, or Robert Howat, Alexander's Land, shore of Leith.

FOR CADIZ AND SAN LUCAR,
 And returns to LEITH,
THE BALMAIN,
 (A New Vessel.)
 M'NAUGHTON RAMSAY MASTER.

Will sail from Shields the 14th of this month. Those who are obliging as order their Wine home by this vessel, may depend upon Captain Ramsay's care and attention. For freight home, apply to Charles Cowan, merchant, Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, 6th September 1787.

AT LEITH—FOR SALE,
THE BRIGANTINE,
Polly of Kinghorn,
 Built at West Stockwith, on the River Trent, above Hull, of the best materials, registered at 116 tons, king's measurement, and will carry 140 tons, completely well found, sails remarkably fast, shifts light, draws 10 1/2 feet water when loaded, is very fit for the wine, fruit, or corn trades.—To be SOLD by public roup, in the house of Mrs Ritchie, shore of Leith, on Tuesday the 11th September 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

Any inclining to purchase by private bargain previous to the day of sale, may apply to the proprietor, Mr Sibald of Abend, by Kinghorn; or to Mess. John Kay and Company, ship-brokers in Leith, who have a copy of the inventory, and will show the premises.

Mr Sibald has on hand for sale, about four tons of Dantzick PEARL ASHES, of the very best blue kinds, in the convenient package of Banells, about 3 cwt. each, which, as the bleaching season is drawing to an end, he will sell at prime cost.
 Leith, 26th August 1787.

I David Brown of Melrose, in the parish of Melrose, and county of Roxburgh, acting Clerk to the Trustees for putting in execution an act passed in the 8th year of his present Majesty, entitled, "An act for repairing several Roads leading through the county of Roxburgh," by direction of the said Trustees, do hereby, as their Clerk, agreeable to the standing orders of the Right Honourable House of Commons of Great Britain, give notice to all concerned, That application is to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing Session thereof, for leave to bring in a bill for enlarging the term and powers of the act above mentioned, and otherwise altering and amending said act: As also, for powers to make a branch of road from the town of Kelso, by a bridge to be built across the foot of Teviot to the town of Selkirk: Also, a new branch of road through Jedburgh to Creyling; and a branch from said road to join the road leading from Jedburgh to the Redwyre: And likewise, a branch of road from Gala Bridge by Melrose Bridge to Melrose; and also for new regulating the statute labour: And particularly, for naming Trustees to put in execution the said former act, and the now intended act, and to enable them to borrow upon the credit of the Tolls on the said road, the sum of 20,000 l. Sterling, (including therein the principal sum of 15,000 l. Sterling already borrowed and advanced, in pursuance of the said act) which roads already made, and to be made in consequence of the said act passed or to be passed, have their course, and will run through the following parishes, viz. Old Southdean, Abbotrule, Holkirk, Kirkcubright, Caers, Hawick, Bedrule, Jedburgh, Creyling, Eckford, Kelso, Anstrum, St Boswells, Melrose, Legerwood, Roxburgh, Maxton, Bowden, Lindend, Galahills, Selkirk; all in the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk.

By order of the Trustees,
 DAVID BROWN.

By Order of the Trustees for the TURNPIKE ROADS within the COUNTY of EDINBURGH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said Trustees intend to apply to Parliament during the ensuing Session, by petition, for the following purposes: 1st, For the introduction of Broad Wheels into the said county, by making broad wheels subject to a lesser, and narrow wheels to a higher toll than they pay at present. 2nd, For the erection of a Toll-bar some where on the great road from Edinburgh to the extremity of the county, by Musselburgh.

3rd, For an augmentation of their Funds, either by an increase of the present tolls, or removing the exemptions entirely or in part, granted to certain articles and commodities, by the 14th and 23rd of his late Majesty King George II. and the 4th of the reign of his present Majesty.

4th, For the expiating such part of the act of the 23rd year of the reign of his Majesty King George II. as relates to toll being paid for lime and manure within this county, or going from the same into other counties.—And, 5th, For enabling the trustees of the Craigmoad district, to borrow the additional sum of two thousand pounds Sterling, upon the credit of the tolls within that district.

PERTH-SHIRE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That application is intended to be made, in the next Session of Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, for establishing Turnpikes upon the following roads within the county of Perth, viz.

I. The roads from Perth to Dundee, by Inchture, and from that road at or near to the bridge of Inchmarnock, to the Pow or Harbour of Errol, leading through the parishes of Kinnoull, Errol, Inchture, Longforgan, Liff, and Dundee.

II. The road from Perth to Glamis, by Coupar, leading through the parishes of Kinnoull, St Martins, Scone, Collice, Cargill, Coupar, and Meigle.

III. The road from Perth towards Stirling, by Auchterarder, leading through the parishes of Perth, Aberdalgie, Galk, Dunning, Auchterarder, Blackford, Muthill, Dunblane, and Leacroft.

IV. The road from Perth to Crieff, on the north side of the Pow, leading through the parishes of Perth, Tippermuir, Methven, Fowlis-Wester, and Crieff.

V. The road from the confines of the county of Clackmannan, near Blairgowrie, through Glenaeles, and from thence to Crieff, by Muthill, and also to the bridge of Kinnell, leading through the parishes of Polsoyney, Muckart, Glendovan, Blackford, Muthill, and Crieff.

VI. The road from Newmill Bridge to the confines of the county of Clackmannan, near to Kilgowie, leading through the parishes of Culrois and Tulliallan.

VII. The road from Perth, by Scone, to the Boat of Kinclaven, leading through the parishes of Scone and Cargill.

VIII. The road from Dundee to Coupar-Angus, leading through the parishes of Dundee, Liff, Fowlis-Easter, Landie, Kettins, and Coupar.—And,

IX. The road from Dundee to Meigle, by Newtyle, leading through the parishes of Dundee, Liff, Strathmartin, Auchterhouse, and Newtyle.

And, notice is also hereby given, that the Sheriff-depute, who was appointed convener of the Committee, consisting of the conveners of the several districts, and of all other Commissioners for the care of the highways, who may chuse to attend, has appointed their next meeting to be held at Perth, upon Tuesday the 25th instant, when a draught of a bill for the above purpose, prepared in consequence of the instructions given by them, in their meeting upon the 6th of June last, will be ready to be laid before them.

Perth, 4th September 1787. JAMES PATON Dep. Clk.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM DICKSON, late Distiller in Laffade.

THE Trustee hereby intimates, That a third scheme of division of the funds is now made up, and may be seen in the hands of James Skinner writer in Edinburgh, until the 10th day of November next, on which day, at twelve o'clock, in the house of Peter Lee winter in Edinburgh, a meeting of the Creditors is hereby requested, to receive their dividends, and give further instructions to the trustee, in terms of the statute, and particularly, how to dispose of an adjudication, at the trustee's instance, over a small subject called the Spout of Laffade.

Notice to Creditors.

MOREHEAD LOUDOUN, Merchant in Glasgow, trustee of the sequestrated subjects of MILN and CAMPBELL, and of JOHN and COLIN CAMPBELL and CO. requests the said creditors to meet in the Tontine Tavern, on the 6th day of November 1787, at twelve o'clock noon, to give what directions they may judge proper for the future management of the subjects, and to receive the dividends that may be due to them.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM FRASER, late Glover and Skin Merchant in Inverness.

At a Meeting of the said William Fraser's Creditors, held upon the 21st of August last, the situation of the bankrupt's affairs were examined by the creditors, and they authorized and required Mr Alexander Macdonell, writer in Inverness, the trustee, to expose to sale the outstanding debts due to the bankrupt, by public roup. The trustee therefore hereby intimates, that the said outstanding debts are, to be exposed to public sale, within the house of George Beverly, victuier in Inverness, upon Friday the 8th day of December next, between the hours of one and three o'clock afternoon, at the upset price of 5 l. Sterling.

In the meantime the trustee requests, that the whole creditors of the bankrupt, or their deors properly authorized, will meet at the house of the said G. Beverly, upon Wednesday the 26th day of September current, at twelve o'clock mid-day, in order to examine the articles of roup of said subjects, and give such other directions regarding the sale, as may be judged proper.

Whereas Alexander Jaffray, sometime Farmer at Glenide, afterwards residing in Stirling, by his disposition and settlement, of date the 4th day of September 1786, granted by him in favours of sundry trustees, for dupping upon his effects, and collecting the money that might be due to him at the time of his death, and for dividing his free subject in manner therein mentioned; and particularly did, among other things, declare, "That his said Trustees should at the full legal term of Martinmas or Whitunday after his death, (which happened in the month of October last,) pay over to the friends and relations of his deceased spouse Ann Hodge, equally, the one half of his whole free subject, after the same was converted into cash; deducting always first his just and lawful debts, sick-bed and funeral expence, the expence of collecting the money, and dupping upon any part of his effects, with any other necessary expence attending the business; and, upon payment, the receivers are thereby obliged, upon their own expence, to grant a proper discharge to his said assignees, warranting their safety at all hands so to do."

Intimation of the above is therefore hereby given to all concerned, and that the Trustees have now converted the said subject into cash, so far as have come to their knowledge, and are ready to pay over the same in terms of the before-recited clause, contained in said settlement;—but, as they wish to pay the money with safety, they hereby request that those claiming a share thereof, shall, betwixt and the 20th day of September current, lodge such claim with David Anderson, writer in Stirling, after which time no claims will be received; and those who have already appeared, will then undoubtedly receive the money, on granting a discharge in terms of the settlement.—Stirling, 3d September 1787.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, at the Customshouses of the Ports, and upon the respective days aftermentioned, at twelve o'clock noon each day,

PORT-GLASGOW, Tuesday 11th—Several parcels of FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz.—321 gallons Geneva, below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof;—1740 gallons Brandy, 7133 gallons Rum, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

OTHER ARTICLES—2 gallons red Portugal, 9 gallons white Spanish Wine, 145 lbs Damaged Tea, a parcel Smith's Utensils, with the Halls of the open boat Heart of Oak, and the sloop Adventure, subject to be broke up, and the materials of said vessels to be sold entire.

AYR, Wednesday 12th—175 gallons Brandy, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

OTHER ARTICLES—843 lbs. fine Black Tea, 334 packs Playing Cards, and 80 packs Damaged Ditto; and two small open boats.

STRANKRAE, Thursday 13th—Several parcels of FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz.—31 gallons Geneva, 235 1/2 gallons Brandy, 364 gallons Rum, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

OTHER ARTICLES—165 panes Green Glass for windows, 158 lbs. Hard Soap, 300 lbs. Soap, 200 lbs. Soap, &c. with the Hull of the vessel Renter, subject to be broke up, and the materials of said vessel to be sold entire; and two small open boats.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Friday 14th—Several parcels of FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz.—331 gallons Geneva, below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof;—538 1/2 gallons Brandy, 1084 gallons Rum, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

OTHER ARTICLES—The Hull of the Smack Betty, subject to be broke up, Furniture and Materials of said vessel to be sold entire.

WIGTOWN, Saturday 15th—Several parcels of FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz.—127 1/2 gallons Geneva, 322 gallons Brandy, below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof; 779 gallons Rum, and 16 gallons Brandy, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

OTHER ARTICLES—2 crates WINDOW GLASS, with the Hulls of the sloop Mally, and the cutter Peggy, subject to be broke up, with the boat, sails, rigging, and furniture of said vessels, and a long boat to be sold entire.

CAMPBELTOWN, Monday 17th—Several parcels FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz.—159 gallons Brandy, 31 gallons Rum, and 31 gallons Geneva, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

OTHER ARTICLES—The Hull of a decked vessel Luger, subject to be broke up, with Float Boat, Tackle, and Apparel of said vessel, to be sold entire.

OBAN, Tuesday 18th—Several parcels FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz. 733 gallons Brandy, 134 gallons Rum, below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof, 944 gallons Rum, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

OTHER ARTICLES—24 gallons damaged white Spanish Wine, 84 lbs Congo, and 48 lbs. coarse Bohea Tea; and two small open boats.

PERTH, Wednesday 19th—Several parcels FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz. 133 gallons Geneva, 84 gallons Compound Spirits, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

OTHER ARTICLES—Consisting of Raisins, Figs, Opium, Botax, Spanish White Wine, French Wine, China Cups and Saucers, &c.

BORROWSTOUNNESS, Thursday 20th—Sundry Articles, consisting of 210 yards Black Crapes, 13 Ochrich Black Penthers, 12 Damask Table Cloths, and 11 Damask Table Napkins.

ROTHSAY, Friday 21st—Sundry Articles, consisting of 16 quarters 7 bushels Barley, 33 Norway Deals, &c. and two small open boats.

KIRKWALL, Saturday 22nd—Sundry Articles, consisting of 11 bushels Scots salt, and a parcel of timber, with the Hull of the sloop called the Willing Mind, subject to be broke up: Float boat, tackle, and apparel of said vessel to be sold entire.

N. B. Purchasers will take notice, that by the act of the 26th George III. cap. 73. fed. 31. it is, amongst other things, enacted, That no distiller or distillers, maker or makers, rectifier or rectifiers, compounder or compounders of spirits, or any dealer or dealers in spirits, shall sell, or send out any foreign spirits of a lower degree of strength than that of one in six under hydrometer proof; nor have in his, her, or their custody or possession, any quantity of foreign spirits, or British and foreign spirits mixed together, (except Shrub, Cherry, or Raspberry Brandy) of a lower degree of strength than as aforesaid, upon pain of all such spirits being forfeited and lost, together with the packages containing the same.

Purchasers are also to take notice, that 25 cent. of the purchase-money is to be deposited, and the same to be forfeited unless the goods are taken away within the time to be limited by the conditions of sale.

Sale of Lands in Roxburghshire.

To be SOLD by Public Roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

THE LANDS, lying in and about the towns of Fortrose and Rosemarkie, situated very pleasantly along the bays of Fortrose and Avoch, holding free partly of the Magistrates of Fortrose, and partly of Alexander Ross, Esq; of Cromarty. The free rent of these lands, converting 15 bolls 2 shillots of meal at ten merks per boll, amounts to 192 l. 7 s. 10 d. Sterling; and to encourage offerers, they are now to be exposed at the upset price of 4200 l. Sterling, being somewhat less than twenty-two years purchase.

Persons intending to purchase, may in the meantime apply to Mr William Keith, accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain. Colquhoun Grant, writer to the signet, will show the title-deeds, rental, and articles of roup.

Sale of Lands in Linlithgowshire.

To be SOLD within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 14th of September 1787, at six o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS of BORMY, alias BALVORMY, with the tiends, parsonage, and vicarage, in the parish and shire of Linlithgow, consisting of about 339 Scots acres, whereof twenty-one are planted. The whole are inclosed, and enclosed into fifteen inclosures, with stone dykes and sunk fences, excepting a few acres called the Glebe, possessed by the Reverend Mr Oliver.

The lands lie within two miles of Linlithgow and Edinburgh, and within one mile of coal, and a quarter of a mile of a lime draw-kilo.

There are two lime quarries, and lime stone in other parts of the lands, a very scarce commodity in that neighbourhood; there are also a good free stone quarry, and appearance of coal.

There are no tacks on the lands; the grass parks are let from year to year. The lands in the proprietor's possession may be entered to at Martinmas, or the separation of the crop.

The grounds may be greatly improved at a moderate expence, as little more has hitherto been done than the inclosing and planting.

The conditions of sale, title-deeds, and a plan of the estate, will be shown by John Gray writer to the signet, who has power to sell by private bargain; and a copy of the conditions of sale, and inventory of the title-deeds, will be shown by James Taylor, writer in Linlithgow.

The grounds will be shown by James Binnie at Bormy.

N. B. The purchaser will be accommodated with a great part of the present crop, at a valuation, if he chuses to take it.—If the land are not sold, park of 68 1/2 acres will be let next year for Hay, and for such a number of years as shall be required, for pasture.

To be SOLD by private bargain.

THE Estate of Wester Sothlaw.

within one mile and a half of Kelso, in the parish of Kelso, and shire of Roxburgh, which consists of 600 acres, all inclosed and subdivided into thirty parks, with double ditches, and double hedges, clean and thriving; the whole well-watered, lately improved, and in a high state of cultivation; holding of the Crown, and affords nearly 1000 freehold qualifications. There are two extensive farms of planting about the middle of the lands, and several ditches and angles in other parts of the estate, all well fenced, and in a thriving condition. The estate commands an extensive and rich prospect of the lower part of Tiviot, and the country on both sides of the Tweed, from Melrose to Berwick.

The mansion-house, situated in the centre, contains a drawing room, dining room, breakfast parlour, twelve bed-chambers, and two kitchens; besides rooms for servants, with cellars, milk-house, larder, and other conveniences. There is also a coach-house, stables for twenty horses, and a granary, with a garden and two orchards, planted with fruit-trees, shrubs, &c. Likewise, on the west side of the estate, there is a farm-house, with a large barn, and other offices; and, on the east side, a smith's shop, and two houses fit for the accommodation of artificers or labourers. These last are situated on the turnpike road from Kelso to Newcastle, in a proper situation for fencing. All the lands and offices, being new built, are in good repair.

The grieve at Sothlaw will show the lands, and whom chuses to purchase may apply to the proprietor at Sothlaw Tower; and the entry will be made agreeable to the purchaser.

PERTH-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by auction, on Tuesday the 18th December 1787, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

THE LANDS and BARONY of BLAIRGOWRIE, with the Manor house of Newton of Blair, and certain other lands in the parishes of Blairgowrie, Alyth, Banchory, Banchory-Tern, and Glenilla.

These lands will be exposed in whole or in the following Lots:

1st, The Lands of AUCHTERALYTH, in the parish of Alyth, consisting of about 308 acres of arable land, with an extensive and improvable pasture, of about 170 acres, and a considerable oak-wood. There are many desirable situations for building on this farm, near the banks of the Isla, and there is mail in the new neighbourhood.

2nd, Certain PARTS of the Barony of BAMFF, including the Lands of Creechies in the parish of Blairgowrie, and the lands of Newton of Bamff, Fyfe, Piddrey, Kinloch, and Galdwell, with their pertinents, in the parish of Alyth. There are in this lot about 550 acres of arable land, and very extensive pasture, containing many hundred acres.

3rd, The Lands of TULLIERGUS and HILLOCK, in the parish of Banchory, consisting of about 171 acres of arable land, and about 250 acres of pasture ground.

4th, MIDDLE DRIMMY, situated on the Eicht, in the parish of Banchory, consisting of about 171 acres of arable land, and about 250 acres of pasture ground.

5th, The Lands and Barony of BLAIRGOWRIE, with the Manor-house of Newton of Blair, and certain other lands in the parishes of Blairgowrie, Alyth, Banchory, Banchory-Tern, and Glenilla.

The premises consist of about 771 acres of arable land, and above 1000 acres of pasture and moor ground, which are very extensive and thriving young plantations, together also with the vice patronage of the Church of Blair, and the salmon-fishing of the Keath on the river Eicht, which for some miles forms the eastern boundary of the estate, all lying in the said parish of Blairgowrie.

The situation of Newton is particularly desirable; it commands a beautiful view of Strathmore, and of the river Tay, Isla, and Eicht, on the banks of which last there are natural woods, and many picturesque scenes. Every kind of sport may be had in great perfection.—There is a great quantity of game.—It is a good hunting country, and the fishing for salmon on the Eicht is very remarkable.

There is a considerable tract of flat land along the river Eicht, upon which an extensive manufacture, requiring great command of water, might be established, as an aqueduct could be brought off the river at a high level, and at a small expence; and there are several populous villages in the neighbourhood.—The house is a substantial old house, lately repaired; and, at a small expence, might be made commodious for a genteel family.

6th, THE FOREST of ALYTH, with the property and superiority Lands thereto belonging, including the lands of Waterhall and Craighead, lying in the parish of Alyth, as also, the lands of Drumlogies or Drumhead, lying in the parish of Glenilla, and shire of Forfar.

These lands consist of about 159 acres of arable land, and 870 of pasture grounds, besides the owner's interest as proprietor in and superior of the Forest of Alyth, containing between 5000 and 6000 acres of pasture, moor, and heath grounds abounding in game, and well adapted for sheep farms.

All the lands, except Lot I. hold of the Crown, and are let at very low rents.—Most of the farms are in a high state of nature, and are capable of very great improvement, being all within the reach of mail, and lie about fifteen miles from Perth and Dundee, and about three miles from Angus, a good market, and a post town.

For particulars apply to Mr Graham clerk at the signet, or to Mr Nicolson's Square, in whose hands surveys and rent-rolls the premises may be seen.

The Baron Officer at Blairgowrie will show the lands.